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**Jim Crow Act Upheld.**—A woman purchased a railway ticket in Mississippi for passage to New York. In addition to this she purchased a sleeping car check entitling her to a berth on the Pullman car attached to the train. When she boarded the train she discovered as her fellow passengers three men of the negro race, and protested to the employees on the train that she or the negroes be assigned to another coach. This demand was refused or ignored, and she was forced, if she occupy a sleeper at all, to retire to her berth in the same car with the berths occupied by the negro passengers. She claimed to have suffered much distress of mind and body, the result of being forced to occupy the same sleeping apartments used by men of a different race. The jury composed of men in entire sympathy with her returned a verdict in her favor for \$15.00. The prime question in the case is, does the Jim Crow Act, requiring railroads carrying passengers to provide equal but separate accommodations for the white and colored passengers, apply to interstate commerce, and, if so, is it constitutional? The Supreme Court of Mississippi in *Alabama & V. Ry. Co. v. Morris*, 60 Southern Reporter, 11, holds that such act applies to interstate travelers on trains forming a part of a chain of carriers engaged in interstate transportation of passengers, and, as so construed, is not invalid as an interference with interstate commerce and is a reasonable exercise of the police power of the State. It also applies to sleeping cars. As to the verdict, the court says: "The verdict of the jury is grossly excessive, but if appellee will remit all except \$2,000 the case will be affirmed."—National Corporation Reporter.

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**Legality of Service by Trickery.**—Process servers must not resort to trickery and device in order to obtain service upon a defendant, according to *Bell v. Lawrence*, 140 New York Supplement, 1106. On a motion to set aside the service of the summons, a defendant's affidavit showed that on the date of the service she was in the bedroom of her residence when a young man appeared at the house and stated that he bore an important letter from a certain party. Pursuant to a previous agreement with such party defendant was expecting to receive such a letter, so the messenger was admitted and allowed to go upstairs to the door of defendant's bedroom, where he was met by her husband. Thereupon the process server again stated that he bore an important letter from a party and exhibited what purported to be such letter, and that he had received instructions to deliver the letter to no one but the defendant personally. Upon this explanation he was admitted into the room. Putting the pretended letter into his pocket he proceeded to serve upon defendant the summons and complaint. The City Court of New York, Special Term, holds that the subterfuge resorted to to effect service upon defendant was wrongful and improper, and grants a motion to set aside such service.